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Collimated Beams for Cement Evaluation

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Chevron
27 Jun 2019

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<http://www.lanl.gov/orgs/mpa/mpa11/AcousticsAndSensorsTeam>

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Acoustic Separation
CO₂ sequestration (DOE)
μarchitected Waveguides (LDRD-ECR)

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Welding inspection
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NDE of weapons components

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Acoustic Tomography
Waveform inversion
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Alan Graham



Research Associate
Defects detection in wafe
Welding inspection
NDE of weapons compor

TBD



Post-Master
Corn stover acoustics
Well Integrity

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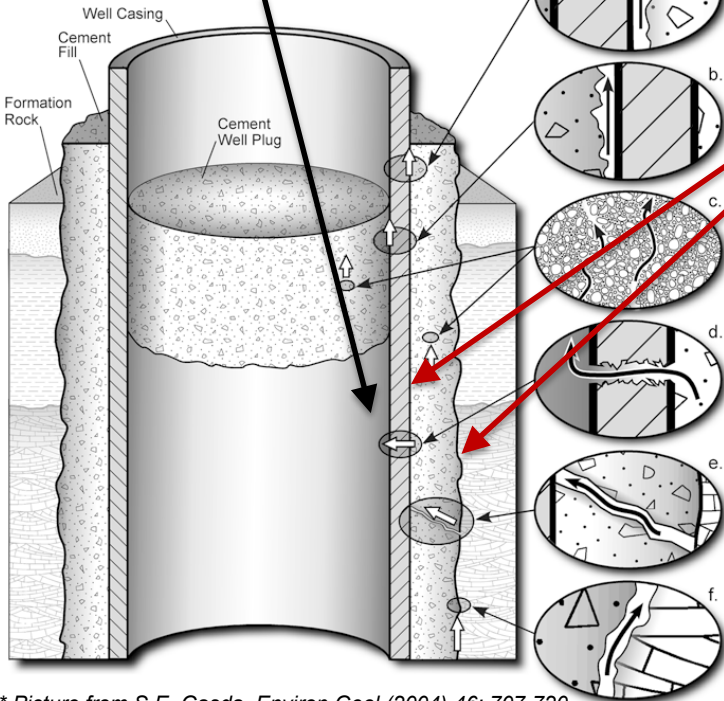
Sincheng Huang



Summer GRA
Instrumentation development
LabView programming
D₂O content in heavy water

Collimated Beams for Cement Evaluation

Existing ultrasonic tools work well for casing inspection



Extend applicability to: (1) casing-cement interface, (2) cement-formation interface, and (3) out in the formation (up to ~ 3 meters).

Comparison of existing techniques and the present approach

Method	Frequency (kHz)	Range (m)	Resolution (mm)
Sonic probe	0.3-8	15	~ 300
ACCObeam	10-250	~ 3	~ 5
Ultrasonic probe	>250	casing	4-5

* Picture from S.E. Gasda, *Environ Geol* (2004) 46: 707-720

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Slide 3

ACCObeam

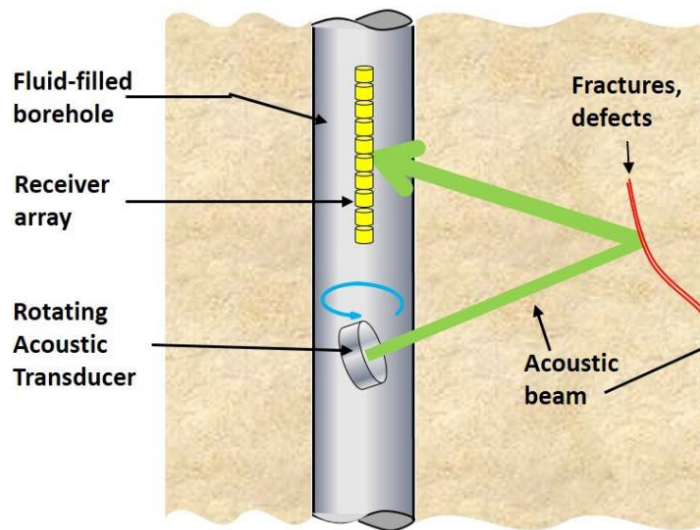
Acoustic Collimated Beam

Novel sound beam:

High-power Low-frequency Collimated

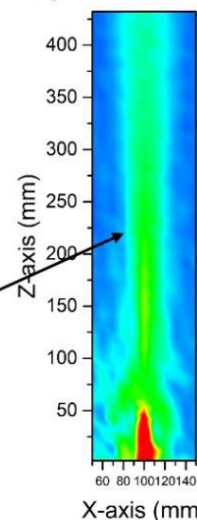
resulting in

Deeper penetration + High resolution



360 degree imaging

*Low frequency
Collimated beam
(10-250 kHz)*



No side-lobes

Multiple areas of applications, e.g. borehole imaging, explosives threat evaluation, underwater communication, biomedical imaging.

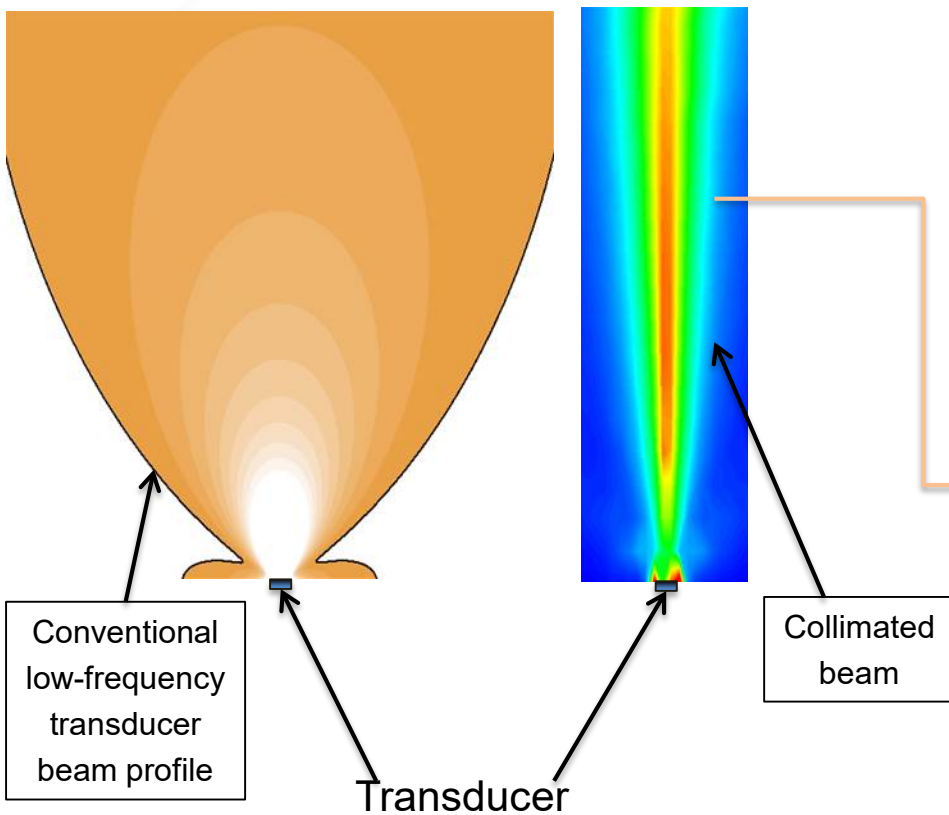
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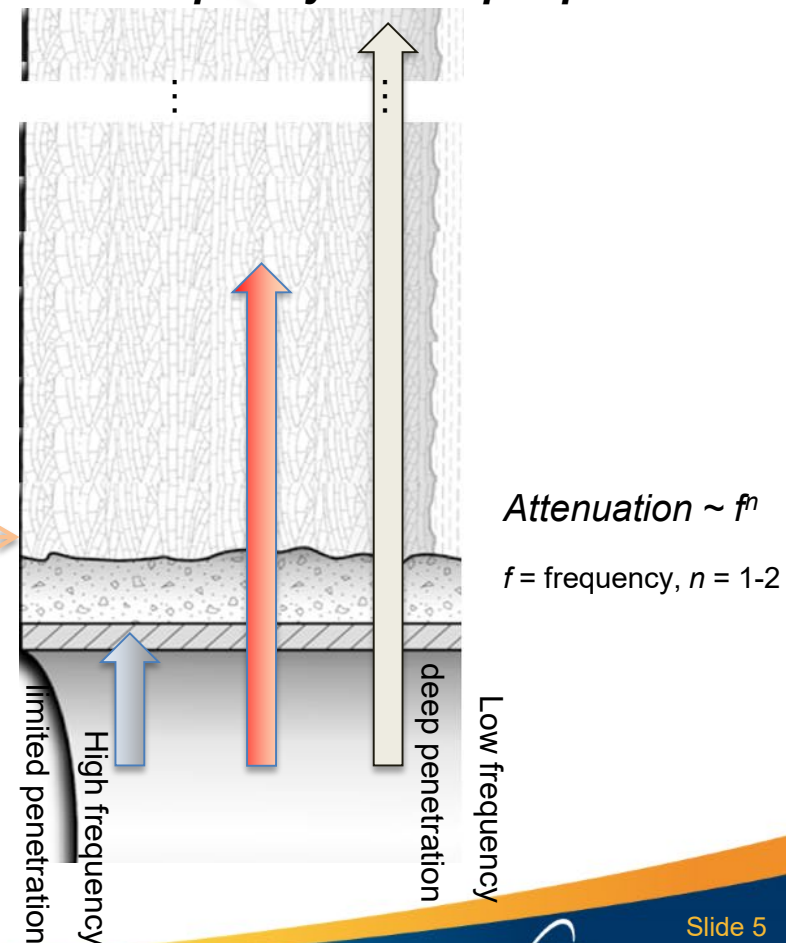
Proposed Approach:

*Detect objects underwater,
using a low-frequency, collimated beam.*

1. Collimated beam for increased resolution



2. Low frequency for deeper penetration



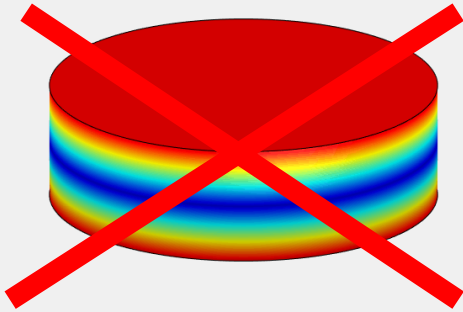
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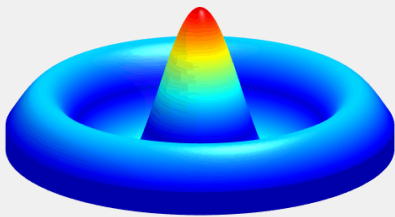
ACCObeam

- **Bessel-like Acoustic Source**

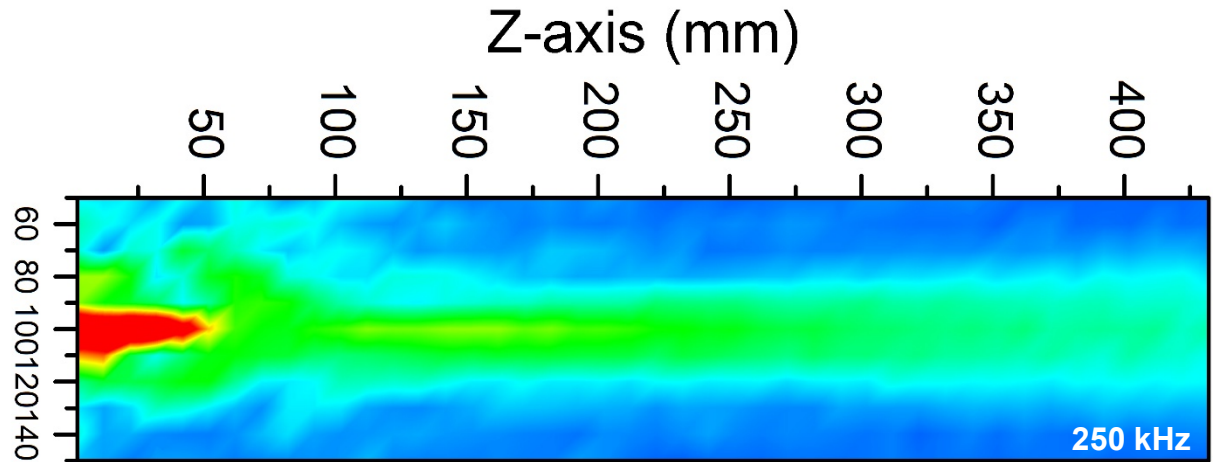
Fundamental mode



Radial mode



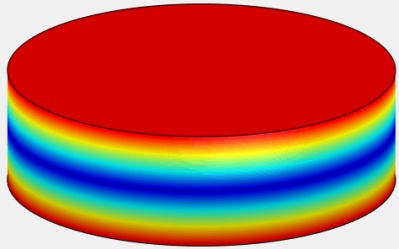
X-axis (mm)



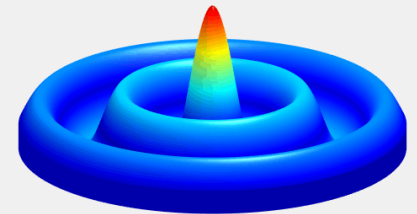
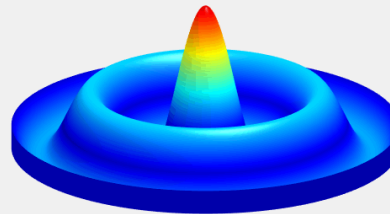
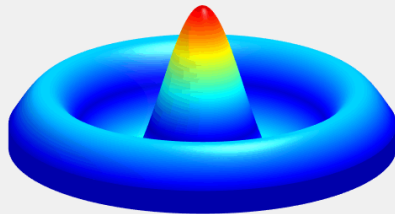
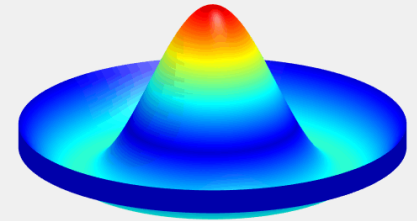
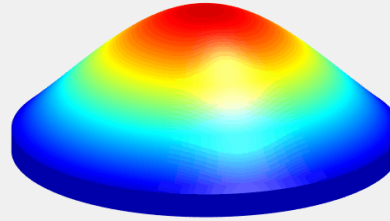
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ACCObeam

Fundamental mode



Radial modes

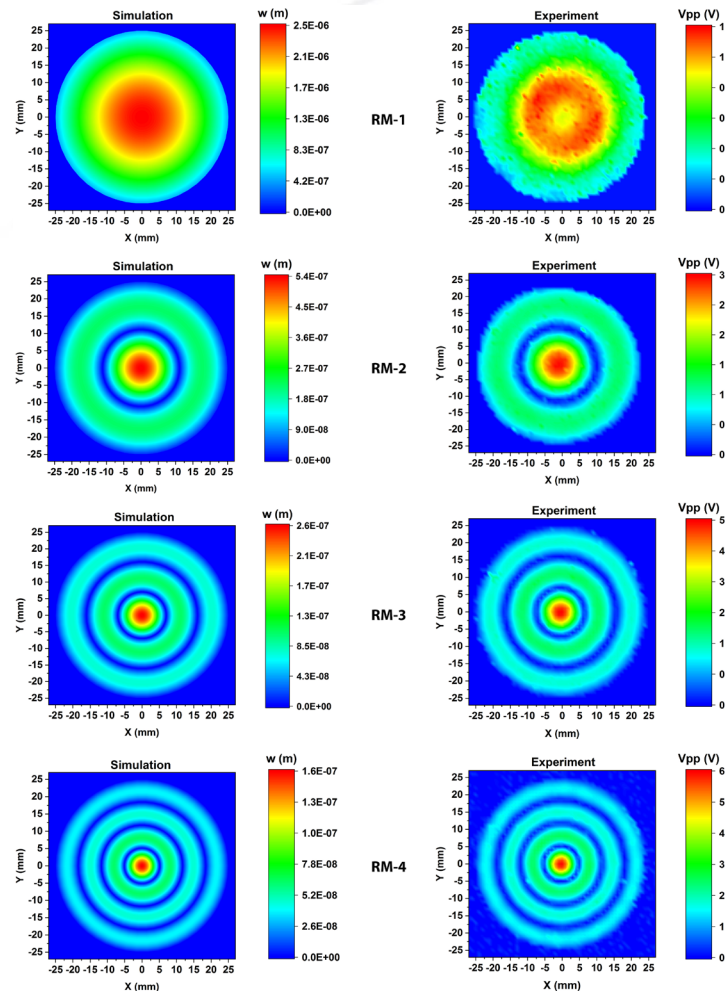


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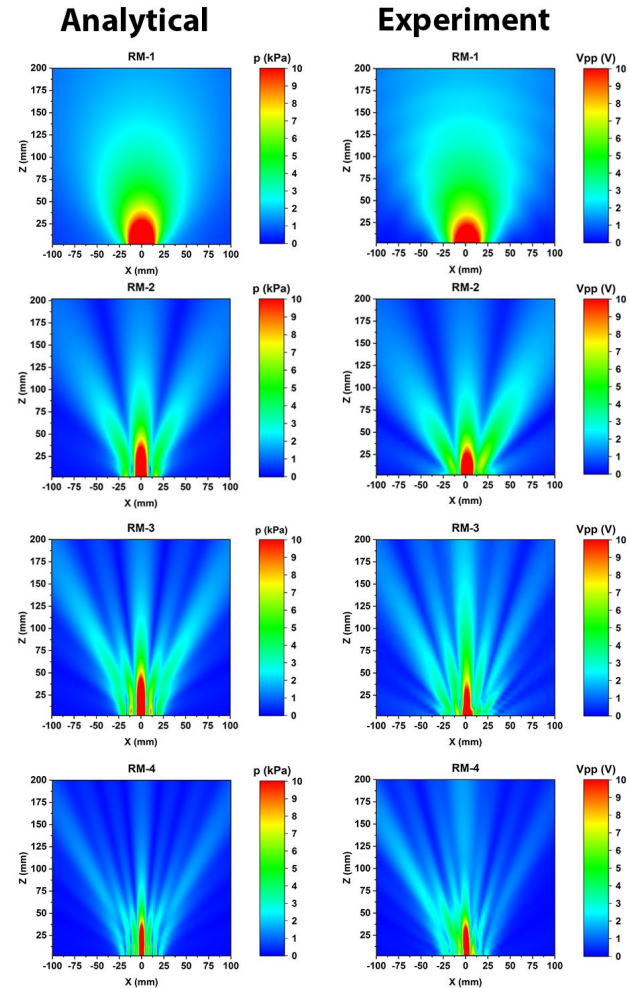
Slide 7

Radial Modes of Acoustic Transducer

Comparison of analytical and experimentally obtained out-of-plane displacement patterns of the radial modes



Comparison of analytical and experimentally obtained beam profiles from the radial modes



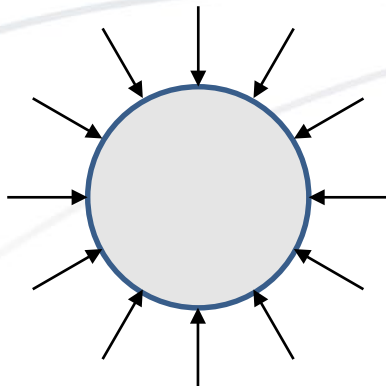
Paper recently submitted

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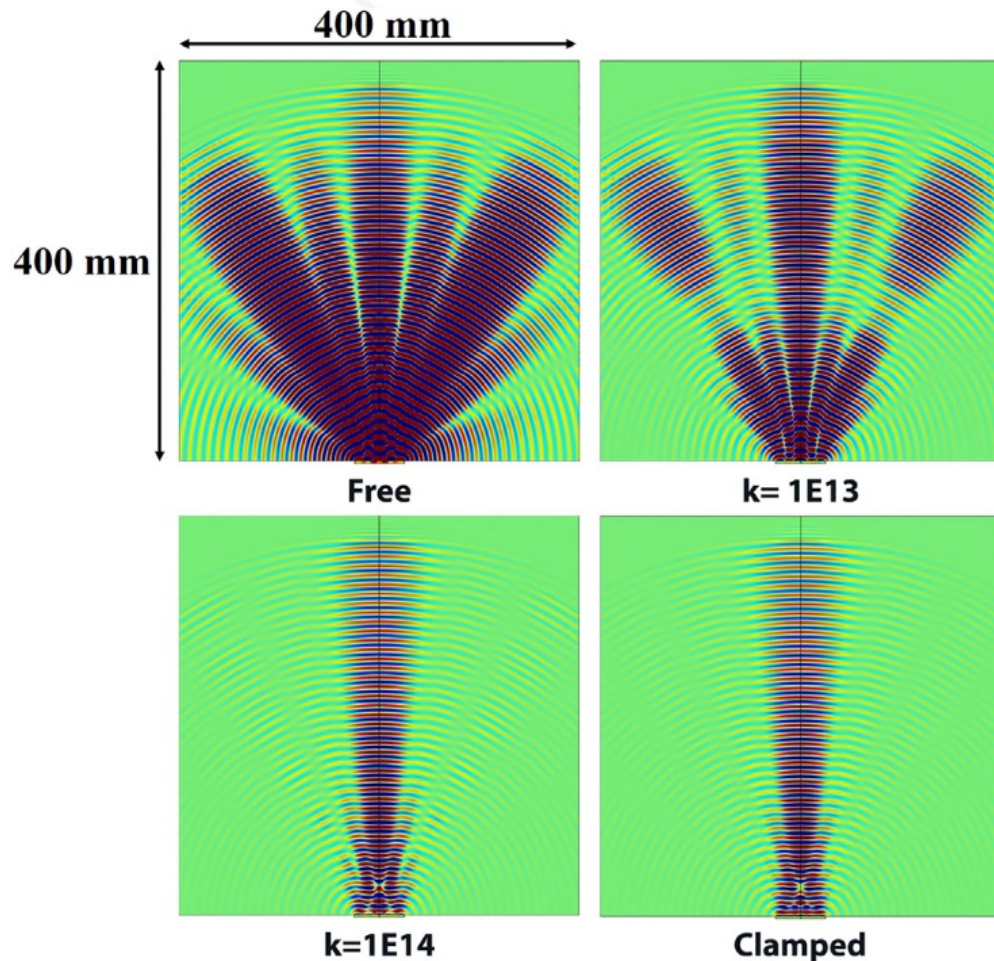
Slide 8

Radial Modes of Acoustic Transducer

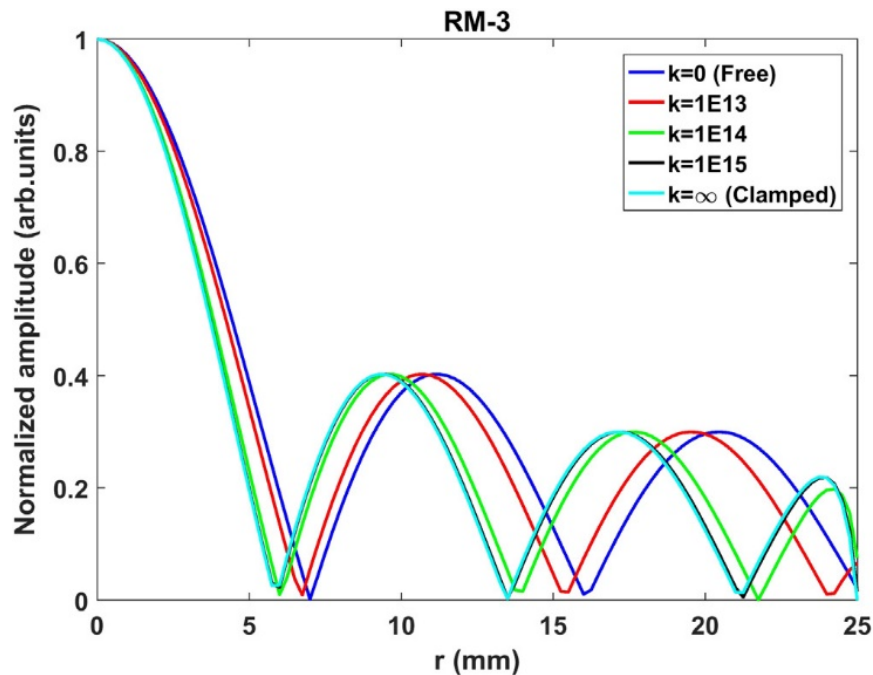
Clamping Effect



Ultrasonic beam profiles in water generated by RM-3 at 161.8 kHz for different lateral stiffness k



Normalized out-of-plane displacement on the surface of the disc for RM-3 for different lateral stiffness k (N/m³)



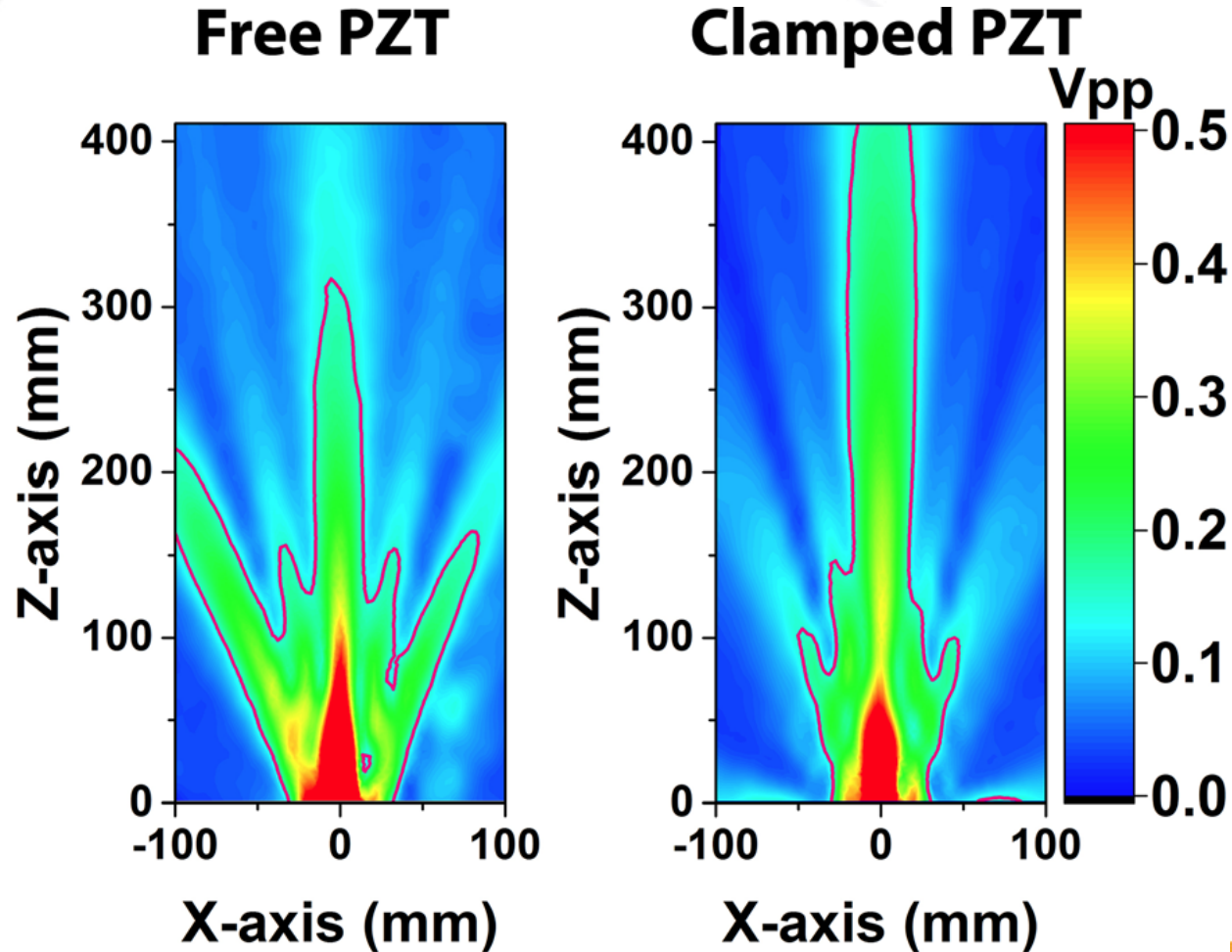
Wave Motion, vol. 76, (2018), pp. 19-27 and Proceedings of SPIE, vol. 10170, (2017), Article no. 1017024

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Slide 9

Clamping Effect – Experimental evidence

Beam profile in water for the 3rd radial mode RM-3;
free transducer (left) and clamped transducer (right)

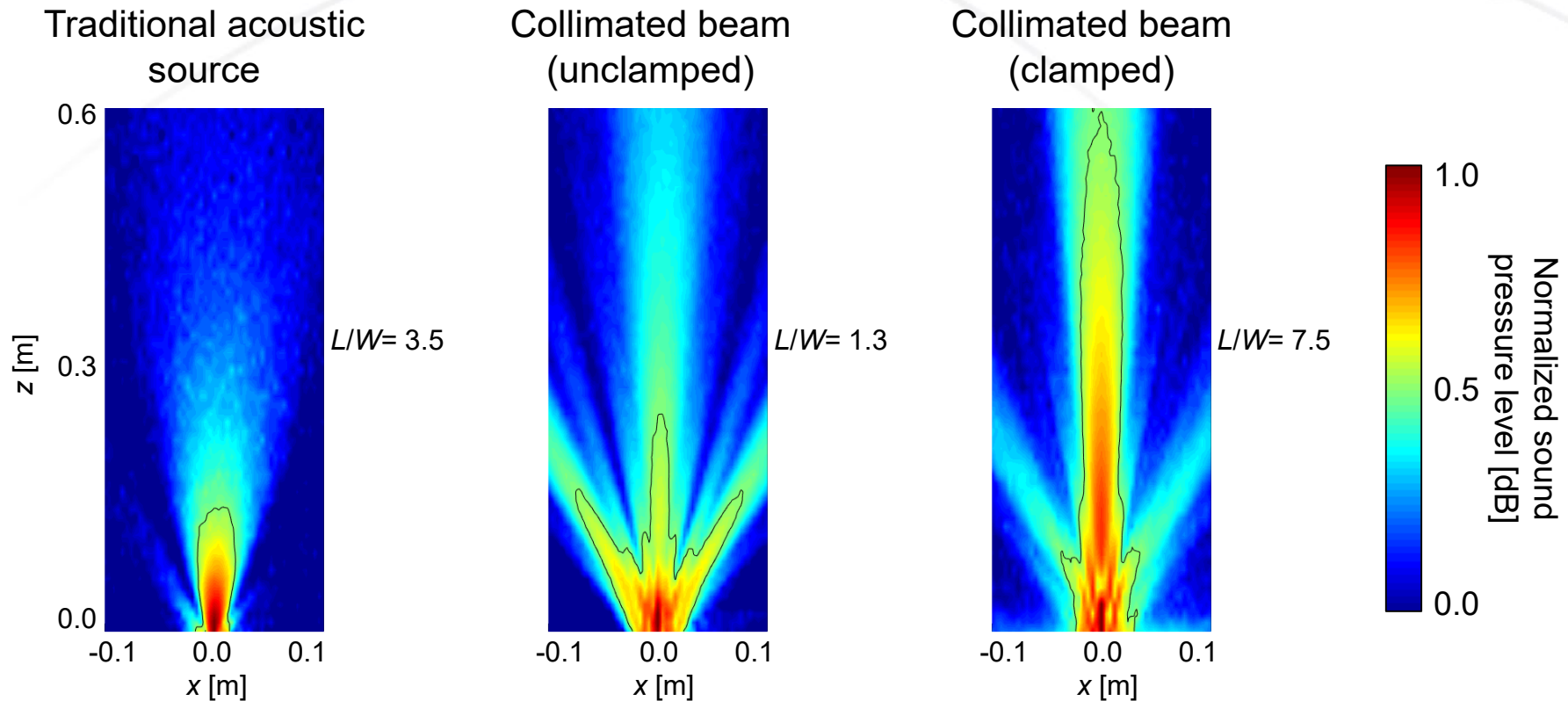


Appl. Phys. Lett., vol. 110, issue 6, (2017), 064101

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Slide 10

Clamping Effect – Experimental evidence



- Collimated beam provides:

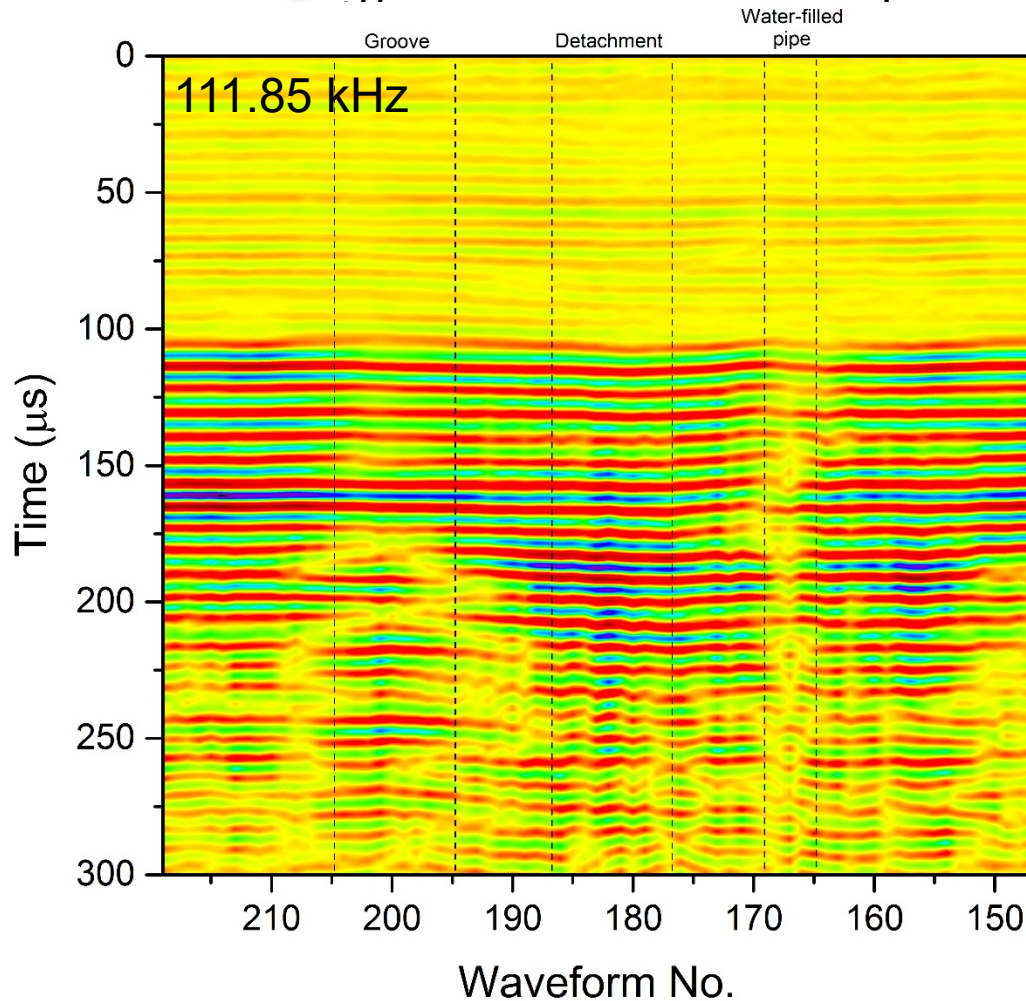
- Reduction in beam width → higher image resolution, more control over directivity
- Increased beam length → longer detection range

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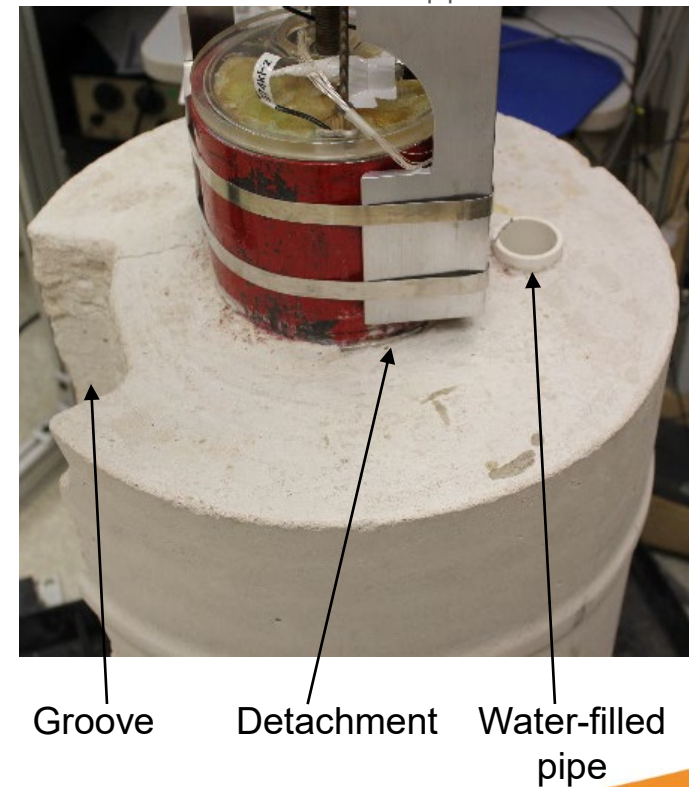
Slide 3

ACCObeam - Defects detection

Cased borehole configuration (Steel-lined cement barrel)
Reflection seismology – Common receiver representation



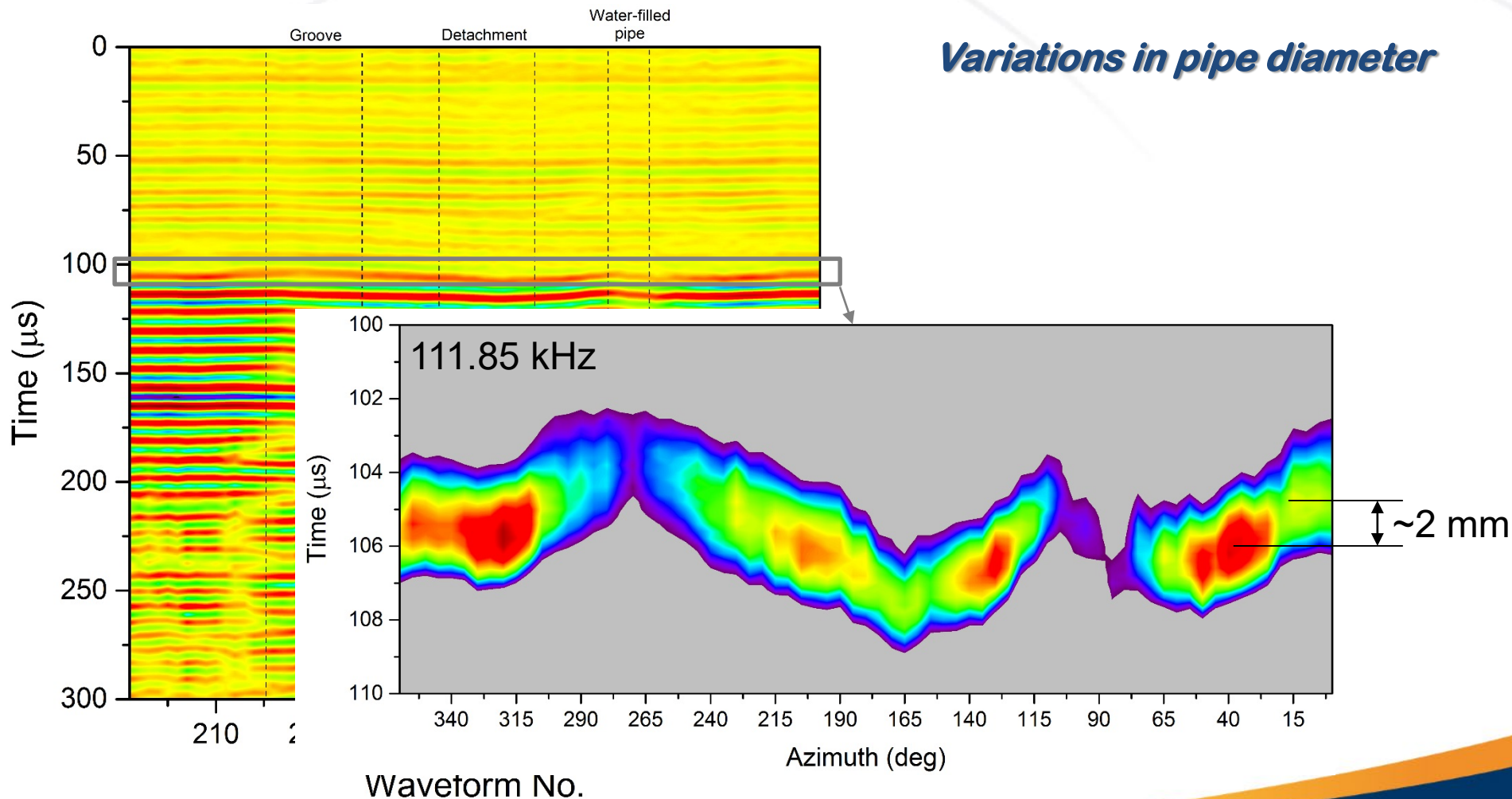
Cement OD: 460 mm
Cement ID: 170 mm
Steel pipe ID: 148 mm
Steel pipe thickness: 10 mm
Groove depth: 50 mm
Plastic pipe location: 25 mm



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ACCObeam - Defects detection

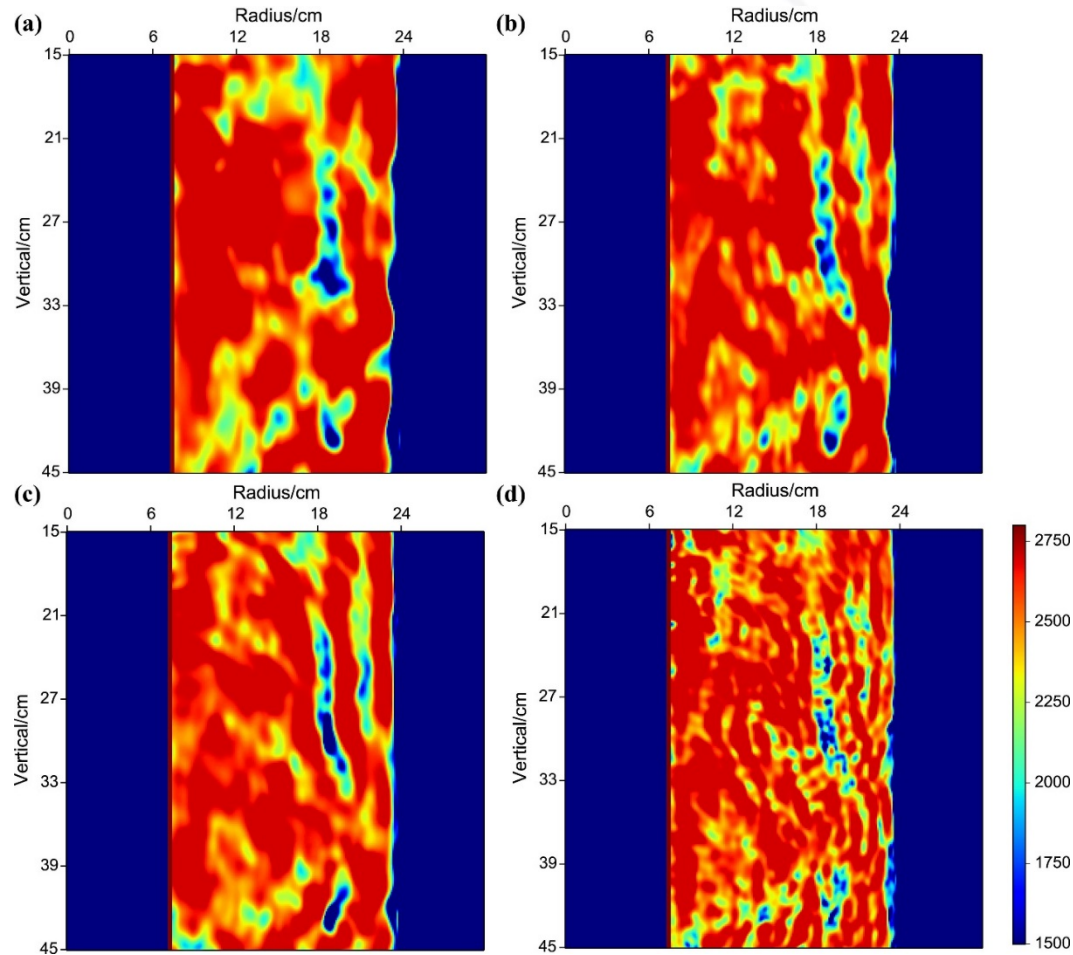
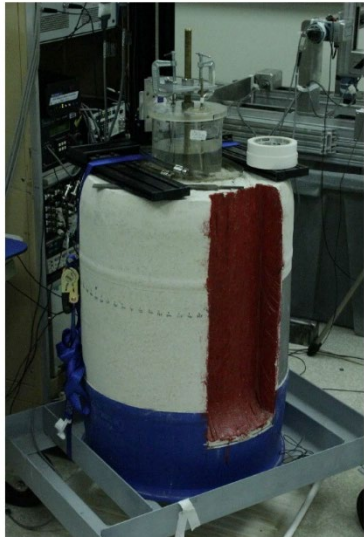
Steel casing barrel – Bessel-like Source



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ACCObeam - Acoustic Inversion and Imaging

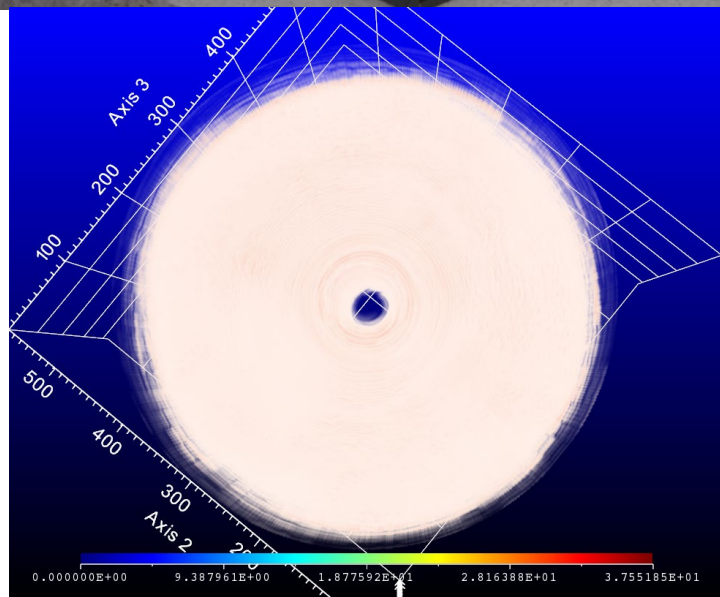
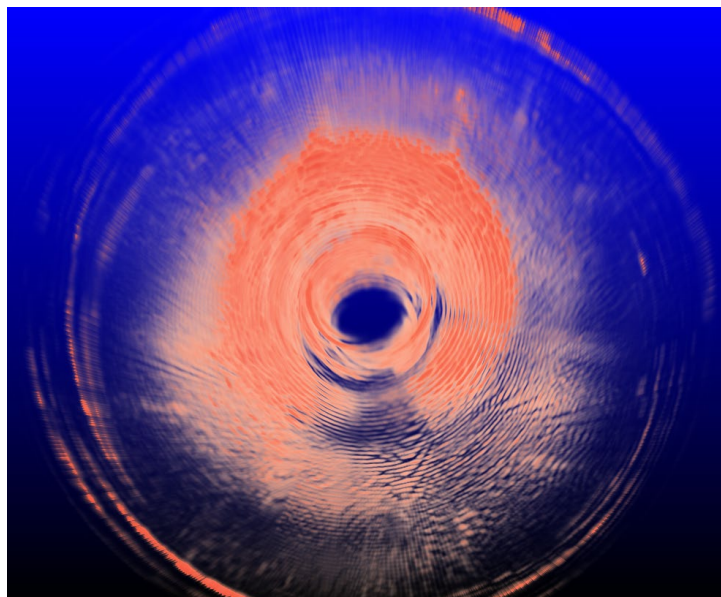
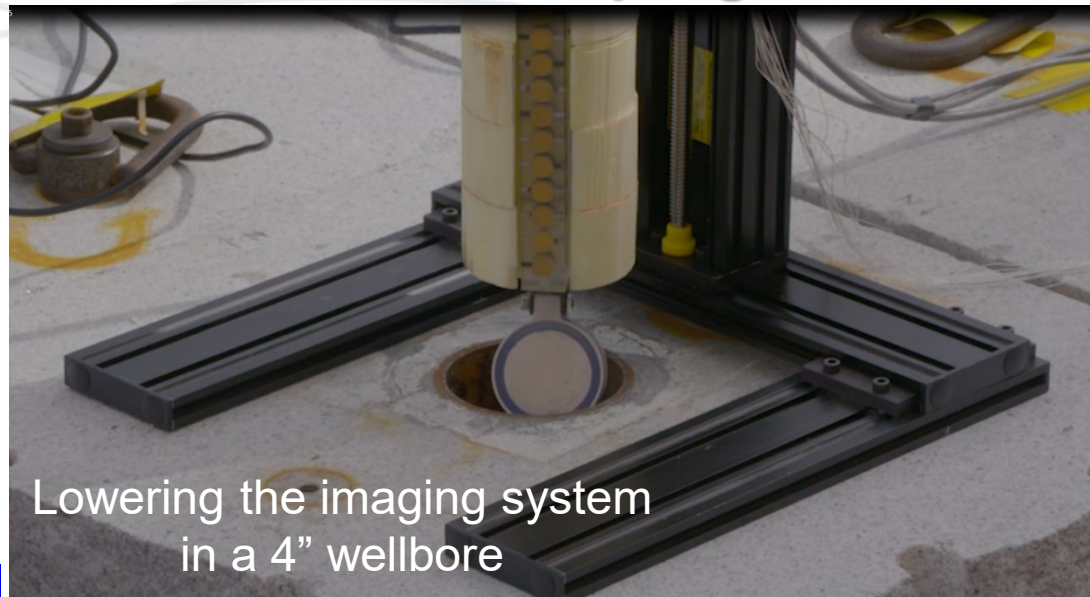
Velocity model for the long-radius profile from acoustic inversion using (a) 29 kHz data, (b) 42.4 kHz data, (c) 58 kHz data, and (d) 111.85 kHz data.



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ACCObeam – Very Fresh Data. Work in progress



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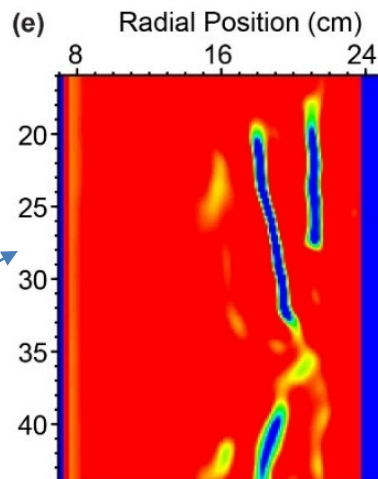
Well Integrity

In subsurface applications, such as
Oil & Gas, Geothermal, Carbon Sequestration, Nuclear Repositories

Experimental concrete barrel with LANL's 3D
imaging prototype in a borehole
located at the center of the concrete barrel



Result of full-waveform
inversion obtained using
the center frequencies of
58 kHz



Vertical slice showing zones
with heterogeneities.

Illustrated is sound speed of
1.8 – 2.5 km/s

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2018 R&D 100 FINALIST

ACCObeam:

Acoustic Collimated Beam

Precise, inexpensive monitoring of fractured rock, concrete, and metal

Cristian Pantea,
Dipen Sinha, and
Vamshi Chillara

- Collimated, powerful beam enhances image resolution
- Low-frequency beam for deep penetration
- Inexpensive and simple to produce
- Applications range from wellbore safety to biomedical imaging

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Summary

- No commercial acoustic sources that provide a collimated beam over a frequency range of 10–250 kHz in a small package that works in different media
- Recently improved acoustic source – ACCObeam: much more powerful than its predecessor (which was based on nonlinear acoustics)
- Demonstrated imaging capabilities of the system, in both open- and cased-borehole, for different induced defects (groove, detachment, fluid-filled void pocket, casing).
- Future R&D:
 - Refine and enhance the capabilities of the 3D imaging system for more realistic environments, and extended investigation range beyond the wellbore casing.
 - Identify new applications.

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Slide 17

Low-Frequency Acoustic Collimated Beam

-Selected Publications-

- Ultrasonics, 2019, v. 96, issue 7, p. 140
 - Appl. Phys. Lett., 2018, v. 113, issue 7, p. 071903
 - Wave Motion, 2018, vol. 76, p. 19-27
 - Appl. Phys. Lett., 2017, v. 110, issue 6, p. 064101
 - Proceedings of SPIE, 2017, v. 10170, p. 1017024
-
- 1 patent application(Resonance-based Nonlinear Source)
 - 1 patent application (Bessel-like Acoustic Source)
 - 1 provisional patent (Imaging Technique with Low-frequency Beam)

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Slide 18